

**MURDERERS WERE BROTHERS**

Slayers of Marshal Butcher of Missouri Valley Identified.

**CARD PICTURE OF PAIR FOUND**

Taken to Missouri Valley for Purposes of Identification—Come from Respectable Iowa Family—Both Thought Drowned.

The murderers of Marshal Butcher of Missouri Valley, one of whom, Ernest Parslow, was found dead in the Missouri river near Florence Sunday, are brothers, according to evidence which has been gathered by Sheriff Rock of Logan, Ia. The sheriff also believes that the other brother, Charlie Parslow, met a similar fate in escaping from the posse on the Missouri river sandbar, even though no trace of the body has been found.

A postcard picture of the step-grandparents of the pair, found in a notebook dropped by them near the scene of the shooting, led to this discovery by the sheriff.

Both men are criminals and have served time in the penitentiary for burglary. They served six and a half years in the penitentiary at Fort Madison for burglaries committed in Florida, Ia., and only recently were released. The burglaries were small, but the sentences were added to because of an assault on a sheriff.

Having Burglars' Kit Made. Sheriff Rock believes the brothers killed Marshal Butcher because the marshal found a kit of newly-made burglar tools in their possession.

A letter was found in a suitcase left in storage at Davenport, Ia., which had been written by Charlie at Davenport to Ernest at Clinton, Ia. The letter, written June 24, told that Charlie was having a special outfit of burglar's tools made at Davenport. He asked his brother "to hurry up and come to Davenport;" that he "had some jobs he wanted to pull off," and that if Ernest did not come right away "he would get another partner."

An envelope of a letter found in the suitcase showed that Charlie Parslow had lived at 20 Ripley street, Davenport. A box which had contained fifty cartridges was also found in the suitcase.

A postcard picture of the two brothers, found in the suitcase, was taken by Sheriff Rock to the tramps who were with the brothers at the time of the killing to see if they can identify it as pictures of the murderers.

Ernest Parslow was 21 years old and his brother was two years older. They belong to a respectable family in an Iowa town.

The brothers learned gold wire work while in the penitentiary, but did not keep up their occupation after their release.

**FORTUNES FOR POST STAMPS**

Millions of Dollars Invested in the Business—Some Notable Collections.

A million and a half dollars for a collection of rare objects—small, perishable, not always beautiful, sometimes with little historic interest—it is a pretty sum to pay. Six hundred thousand dollars—that is another expenditure that might very well make ordinary folk open their eyes. Fifty thousand dollars a year to gratify a hobby that is not yachting or buying old masters—that again would make most persons think a great many more times than twice. But these are the sums men pay for stamps, postage stamps, some of which and some black with the ink of the canceling machine, but worth often hundreds or even thousands of dollars apiece.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the American Philatelic society is to be celebrated this year in Chicago by a great exhibition of stamps of many famous collectors. At the same time there will be an international exhibition in Vienna.

People who do not collect stamps or who regard that passion as one of the passing phases of boyhood may be somewhat surprised to know that two large exhibitions can be successfully carried on at one time. They are held in a further shock when they learn that there are now millions of dollars—literally millions, it is no figure of speech—invested in the stamp business.

In Paris is a gentleman who calls himself M. La Renottiere. "Calls himself" is a proper turn of phrase in this connection, because he really is Marquis de Ferraris, but he has come to dislike titles and all the attributes of greatness, and lives as a simple gentleman. This is the man who has paid for the best collection of stamps in the world not less, they say, than a million and a half dollars.

He comes of an old and very wealthy family of Genoa, and the taste for collecting is in the blood. His mother was Paris a museum, and to this institution M. La Renottiere will leave his wonderful collection, that it may be a delight and a marvel to his fellow enthusiasts as long as stamps pass through the postage office and adorn the albums of collectors.

Next in value to the collection of M. La Renottiere comes that of an American, Mr. G. H. Worthington of Cleveland. He is a wealthy business man whose one great recreation is the collecting of stamps. He keeps a secretary who does nothing but attend to this hobby of his. He has some stamps that are worth a fortune and many that sell for more than the average professional man can earn in a month. Some time ago the collection was valued at \$200,000, and it is probable that today a valuation of \$300,000 would fall short of the price his albums would bring.

The British Museum has perhaps the third finest collection, that of the late Mr. Tapping, a member of Parliament, who bequeathed his stamps to the museum in 1890. At that time they were said to be worth \$200,000, but they would bring today much more than that sum.

King George has a remarkable collection and is honorary president of the Royal Philatelic society; but he has speculated closely. Most collectors nowadays speculate, because there are so many stamps in the world that it is impossible to achieve real distinction as a collector unless some comparatively small field is chosen. Men like M. La Renottiere, who have collected for many years and have spent fortunes on their stamps, have good general collections, but usually even the rich collectors have their specialties. King George's is, very properly, a British empire. Although his collection is out-ranked in value by five or six others of different kinds, he has the distinction of having paid the record price for a stamp. Over £400 was given at auction for a 2-penny blue Mauritius stamp of the year 1847—a thing certainly of no beauty, but one of the rarest stamps in the world. Not more than eleven are known to exist.

The specialty of Henry Crocker of San Francisco has been Hawaiian stamps, and he has a collection that is being sent over to Vienna to set a pace for collectors there. He is not looking for prices, for he has already won all that can be competed for. In London some years ago his Hawaiian stamps won the gold championship medal, which means that it was not only the best exhibition of Hawaiian stamps, but the best exhibit shown at all.

There is much that is interesting to any

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**Brandeis Stores**

body in the Crocker collection of Hawaiian stamps. They have a "human interest" that few stamps can boast. The rarest of them are the "missionary stamps," familiarly known as the "missionaries." These were stamps issued when the missionaries first went to Hawaii, records of the days when the natives danced and sang and wore wreaths of flowers around their necks and knew not the atrocities of modern war. The first page of his exhibit is devoted to the rarest stamp of the collection and one of the rarest in the world, the 2-cent "missionary," a copy of which sold in Paris not long ago for over \$5,000. It is a rough stamp, crudely made, as might be supposed, though Mr. Crocker's is the best copy known. You will find it pictured, but unpriced, in the catalogue, together with the 12-cent stamp issued at the same time. The higher value is rare and costly, but nowhere near as costly as the blue 2-cent stamp, of which not a dozen specimens could be mustered in the whole world. The 12-cent stamp was used on the letters (2 cents postage in Hawaii and 8 cents in this country), but the 2-cent stamp was for newspapers, and as newspaper wrappers are not so generally kept as letters

**SIZE AND FORCE OF WAVES**

**Tremendous Power of Ocean Billows on Shore and Ships.**

Measurements of the size of waves have now been made systematically for many years, but they relate chiefly to the waves of the open sea, where the depth of the water is so great that the friction of the sea bottom exercises no modifying effect. A few months ago the North German Lloyd liner Brandenburg came into New York harbor with its crew's nest, fifty feet above the water line, stove in, and bearing many other marks of the damage wrought by a monster wave that broke over its bows about 1,000 miles east of Sandy Hook. The officers estimated the height of the wave at sixty-five feet. This height is exceptional, but not unprecedented, for it must be remembered that the breaking of a wave against an obstacle throws the water to a far greater height than the unbroken wave could attain. Unbroken waves due to the wind may in

extreme cases reach a height from trough to crest of forty to fifty feet. Much higher waves occasionally occur as a result of earthquakes or seaquakes. "Solitary" waves of this character have sometimes been encountered in a severe storm at sea in weather, taking vessels by surprise and not infrequently sending them to the bottom.

According to Vaughan Cornish, who has probably devoted more attention to this subject than any other contemporary man of science, the average height of the waves encountered in a severe storm at sea is twenty feet, but the ordinary maximum height of the waves in the same storm will attain thirty feet. In a storm of very exceptional violence the average height may reach thirty feet, and the maximum height forty-five feet. This is recorded as about the limit of the height of waves due to wind only. Cornish finds that in the open sea the height of a wave in feet is about one-half the velocity of the wind in miles per hour.

The force of a great wave breaking against a sea wall or other construction is so terrific as to tax the strength of the best planned work of the engineer. A marine dynamometer for measuring the

force of impact of such waves was devised by Stevenson over half a century ago, and modifications of this instrument have since been introduced by several investigators. According to Stevenson the maximum force of an Atlantic wave is three tons per square foot. French engineers find that the force of the waves on the breakwater at Cherbourg may attain three and a half tons per square foot.

Some interesting examples of the height to which breaking waves may be thrown and the work they may do in moving heavy objects are given by Wheeler in his "Practical Manual of Tides and Waves."

Stevenson records a case in which water was thrown to a height of 106 feet at the Bell Rock light. At the Alderney breakwater it is said that water has been thrown upward 200 feet. At Peterhead, where the "fetch" is 300 miles, waves of thirty feet in height and from 500 to 600 feet in length have been recorded; the water has struck the breakwater with such force as to be thrown upward 120 feet, and blocks of concrete weighing forty tons have been displaced at levels of seventeen to thirty-six feet below low water.

was twenty-one feet above high water; while blocks of concrete weighing respectively 1,350 and 2,500 tons were displaced, though there is some doubt whether the latter movement was due entirely to wave action.

At the Bishop Rock lighthouse, which is exposed to the full force of the Atlantic waves, an iron column weighing over three tons was thrown up twenty feet and landed on top of the rock.

At the harbor works of Bilbao in 1884, a solid block of the breakwater weighing 1,700 tons, was overturned from its place and dropped into the water.

At Ymuiden breakwater a block of concrete weighing twenty tons, placed outside the harbor walls, was lifted by a wave to a height of twelve feet vertically and landed on top of the pier, which was five feet above high water.

The above cases illustrate the sheer force of the individual wave as an engine of destruction.—Scientific American.

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**Beth Hamedrosh Hagodoll Synagogue**



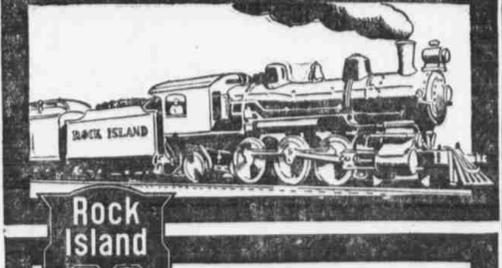
Dedicatory exercises will be conducted Sunday afternoon at the Beth Hamedrosh Hagodoll synagogue, which was recently completed at a large cost. An appropriate program for the occasion has been prepared and speeches and songs, followed by a banquet, will mark the opening of one of the most beautiful places of worship in the city. The new synagogue is located at Burt and Nineteenth streets, and was erected by the Orthodox Jews of Omaha. The program to be given Sunday will be followed by regular services every Saturday and Sunday.

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